

The Palais Royal

"Opening."



A phenomenal success by the surest test—that of sales. The tremendous selling comes of having the prettiest Hats, and because of Palais Royal prices. Let us illustrate—the Hat pictured above is made of a best fancy braid—faced with maline, trimmed with three ostrich plumes and ribbon. The price asked is \$18—and the feathers alone are worth \$12 and will be worth that amount when later used in some other form. Thus this hat practically costs the wearer but \$6.

Surprises. The expensive New York Model Hats and the very expensive Paris Millinery are mirrored in these hats at \$5 and \$10. If not quite so elaborately trimmed they are as tasteful, and in such variety of styles that one's eyes, hair, complexion or dress may be properly harmonized with.

Hats Made to Order.

With such a gigantic business the services of very expensive Milliners need cost little to each individual patron. The same kind of argument applies to millinery supplies. Thus it is the Palais Royal produces made-to-order hats at comparatively little prices. This will be illustrated if the reader will pick out one of the Paris Hats here at \$25 to \$38—and learn the price of a fac simile to be made by the Palais Royal milliners.



Your new dress will fit to perfection over a "La Premier" Corset.

10%—"Opening" Souvenir.

The 10 per cent discount means very little if extravagant prices are marked on these Costumes and Suits. The fact is you will find Palais Royal prices at least 10 per cent less than elsewhere, so that the "Opening" Souvenir practically saves you 20 per cent. Choice is offered of best man-tailored Cloth Suits, clinging voile and other fancy costumes; Silk Shirt Waist Suits, best tailor-made Wash Waists and Silk Waists, best Cloth and Silk Wraps.

Silks and Dress Goods

(And Linings.)

This second floor is becoming more and more popular. Business is bounding ahead as never before. Supplies that were deemed sufficient for the season have already become exhausted. This is particularly fortunate for you and us because few "buyers" are now in the wholesale markets, and new supplies have been secured on very favorable terms. The Palais Royal's second floor is being besieged. The following seasonal bargains will explain why:

Fleeced Voles, white, black and best shades. Guaranteed \$1.25 quality, for only.....	80c
Fleeced Voles, best quality; selling generally at \$1.08 or \$1.15. Here, for only.....	80c
Fleeced Examine in all the best colors. Quality sold until now at \$1.25.....	80c
All-wool Voles, 44 inches wide; black and colors. Usual \$1.00 quality, for only.....	68c
Pongee Silk, scarce and wanted at the yard. Here at.....	69c
Black Taffeta Silk, best of \$1.00 quality, for only.....	69c
Pin Stripe and Check Taffeta Silks, all colors; 66 value.....	59c
Roquette, or Tuxedo Check Taffeta Silk, \$1 quality, for.....	85c
Black Beau de Soie; 75c quality, for only.....	59c
Foulard Silks in the correctly small designs, 40c quality for.....	39c
Printed Japanese Silks; best variety and less than usual price.....	55c
Cheney Pongee Silk; also at less than prevailing price.....	55c
Satin Foulards; newly introduced designs and 75c quality.....	68c
Mousseline; all shades once again, 37c value.....	19c
Duchess Silk for Linings, 50c quality is here at.....	35c
Taffeta Silk in all the best colors; 50c quality.....	39c
"Anteros," the new lining for high-class dressmaking.....	58c
"Glitter Silk," the best of 25c linings. Here at only.....	16c

The "Hicks" Dress Shield.

(The "Ideal Shield.")

It is ideal—it is the lightest shield ever produced; it can be continuously washed and ironed without the least detriment. The "Hicks" is made by the Canfield Dress Shield Company and is strictly guaranteed by them. The Palais Royal indorses the "Hicks" because it is the shield we and our patrons have long been looking for—the ideal shield.

The Palais Royal,

A. Lisner - - - G and Eleventh Streets.

UNDERGROUND MORE LENTEN DUSHES

The Most Wonderful Cave in the World.

ITS BEAUTIES PICTURED

VISIT OF AN OFFICIAL OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Protracted Litigation for Possession of the Wonderful Formation in the Black Hills Country.

The first underground national park which Uncle Sam has collected in the Black Hills for the people was duly created by law at the session of Congress just closed. It will be called Wind Cave National Park, and is considered one of the most wonderful natural curiosities in the world. It is located in the foothills of the Black Hills, in Custer county.

Wind Cave was discovered in the early eighties by a cowboy, who, while riding in the vicinity, was attracted by a loud noise caused by the rushing of air through a small opening in the rocky surface of the earth. The aperture was enlarged by drilling and blasting and entrance gained to what is now considered the most wonderful cave in the world. It consists of a series of large chambers connected by narrow passageways, and extends several hundred feet in depth and several miles in length. These passageways have already been explored long distances, but their full extent is not yet known from the rocky walls and connecting many of these subterranean chambers are so small that they cannot be entered until enlarged by further excavation. Many of the chambers contain curious natural formations of rare beauty. The cave has been the envy of many corporations and persons who have sought by every means to gain title to it. Homestead filings and mineral filings have been placed on the land since its discovery and protracted litigation has been the result. The litigation terminated in the holding that no one of the litigants was entitled to the cave, and the act proclaiming the cave a national park. A vivid description of some of the wonders of the cave is given by an official of the Interior Department from personal investigation.

Tour Through the Cave. Describing his route through the cave he says: "We keep winding and descending until we reach the first room, the Bride's Chamber, and we are 155 feet below the floor of the Cave House. This room is about 20 by 30 feet, with rough, ragged rocks all about and overhead, with the light shining from various directions; but as we move on we find an almost perfect prairie dog and mound, with hole as natural as a rabbit hole. We go on in the same way, much larger and higher room, with walls and ceiling all potted with a gypsum formation of the shape of a snow. Next comes the Post Office, a long room, where we begin to find the boxwork formation which clings to the limestone formation all about the cave. From here we pass on to the Red Hall, a smaller room, the sides of which are of a soft red stone. Here I saw some of the mineral point, of which you had samples in exhibits sent from Rapid City after last case tried there. From here we enter the Opera House, an immense room, grain in the shape of the boxwork and varied colors of the rocks that form the grand arches overhead. Then the Devil's Outlook, an enormous crevice reaching 65 feet above, showing how the water has cut and ground the rocks until a sharp corner cannot be found; here we lit a torch and saw the light shining from above us to see the grandeur of this wonderful opening. There is no doubt that this cave has some time been filled with water, which has left its mark on the walls. The deposits has formed the beautiful work we shall see later on; but now there are but very few places you will find any moisture whatever."

Capitol Hill. "Moving along from one room to another we come to Capitol Hill, about 60 by 100 feet, with its high dome ceiling. In the center of which nature has placed a centerpiece of most beautiful box work. "The Old Fellows' Hall comes next, with the three links in the ceiling, formed by three holes cut out by the rushing water. The goat standing in a little side opening looks very natural. "Then we reach the Stone Quarry, where we find great slabs of stone of a pink tint, broken away as straight as if cut and piled up ready to be used in building. "Then we reach the Garden of Eden, where we find the frostwork being down in the second tier of chambers; here the boxwork is covered with a pure white frost, and the edges are trimmed with little white balls like popcorn and long frost petals, white as the snow on the roof of a house. The most destroy it. Noah's beard hangs from a little point of rock in this frostwork about an inch long, and from it are long strings. Words cannot describe this place, so we will go down Corkscrew path, a winding trail going down quite steep around a deep dark hole, and we are on the brink of Dante's Inferno. Amid a continuous chain of caves and caverns, we find the Monte Cristo Palace, the assembly room, the grand ground an immense hall, 200 feet long and from 40 to 60 feet wide, with a great dome near the center. "The Alpine Pass. "We go down again through Alpine pass, where you must let yourself down through a hole not any too large and land in a great black hole from which we pass on to the first underground lake. Here we find many other places, we light the wire and find the heavy blue boxwork. No one can form an idea of this cavern without having first seen it. From here we lay down flat and crawl fully three feet and come to a great room where every indication of water cutting has been destroyed by some water force, and the walls are covered with great rocks that will weigh tons; we crawled about among them and over them, and on we went, sometimes on our hands and knees and sometimes on our feet, until we found some stalactites; but there are not many of these here, the cave being too dry for their formation."

The Umbrella Nuisance. Everybody has seen him, for he is a familiar figure on all the principal streets and is multitudinous in number—the man who holds his folded umbrella by the handle so that it is inclined backward at an angle of forty-five degrees, and swings it as he walks. This position of the weapon brings the ferule exactly on a line with the shins of the person behind the wielder, and if there be no intimate and painful contact between them it may be attributed to the nimble dodging of the owner of the shins than to the fault of the owner of the umbrella.

If a man will carry an umbrella when it is not raining why does he not use it as a walking stick, or hold it by its side in an upright position? What right has he to turn so useful an instrument into a weapon, every stab of which threatens to inflict a painful wound? And yet if you remonstrate with him there are ten chances to one that he will be seriously offended at your presumption.

It is said they do things quite differently abroad, particularly in the large cities of the continent. If a man so far forgets himself and others as to carry his umbrella in that way over there you have a perfect conventional right to call him to order, and he politely responds by thanking you, calling his attention to his breach of good form.

"They tell me your son is a close student." "By gum, he has to be! I don't allow him but a dollar a month spending money."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Lincoln's Strongest Attribute. From Leslie's Weekly. The strongest attribute of Lincoln was his power of self-control. Sentiment might sway him, but he never moved a muscle. When jealousies in the army bred a popular clamor against General Grant, while the latter was winning famous victories in the southwest, Lincoln listened to no word of scandal and by his silence rebuked the defamers of the general; who afterward became the admiration of the world. When in the fevered tumult of passion an angry north seemed to voice a general demand for the infliction of the death penalty upon Jefferson Davis, Lincoln listened in silence and waited for reason to resume its sway. He was always looking over the heads of a crowd; he was always listening to the still, small voice that echoed in the distance, far away from the roar of vehement denunciation. The majesty of the law constantly appealed to his fine judicial sense.

Omelet With Fine Herbs or With Asparagus Tips or in Spanish Style. Eggs with Mushrooms—For each six eggs allow six fresh mushrooms of medium size and half pint cream sauce. Lay the eggs in boiling water, cover the pan tightly and stand on the side of the range, where the water will keep hot without boiling for half an hour. Then throw the eggs into cold water for a moment and remove the shells. Separate the whites from the yolks, keeping the latter whole and unbroken. To make the sauce, stir together over the fire one tablespoonful of butter and flour until they are well balanced, but do not allow them to color. Stir in half pint of cold milk and continue stirring until the mixture reaches boiling point. Season with ½ teaspoonful of salt and two dashes of pepper. Peel the mushrooms, cut into discs, add to the sauce and cook in a double boiler for fifteen minutes or until tender. If the sauce becomes too thick add a little more milk and stir until well mixed. Throw in the whites of the eggs, well cut into dice, and cook for five minutes. Add a little chopped parsley and serve in a shallow dish, garnished with croquettes cut into triangles.

Eggs au Gratin. Separate the whites from the yolks of three eggs and beat the yolks until light. Add to them two ounces of bread crumbs, a dash of nutmeg, and a pinch each of salt and pepper, with a dash of nutmeg. Mix all together and pour into a shallow pudding dish which has been slightly buttered. Place in a moderate oven until slightly brown, then break the remaining eight eggs on top of the mixture, and sprinkle with Parmesan cheese. Return to the oven. When the eggs are set serve in the dish in which they were baked.

Anchovy Egg Salad. The value of anchovies as flavoring is far too little understood. The following receipt comes from an English source, and is as tempting and delicious as it is novel: For six eggs allow two tablespoonfuls of anchovy sauce and two tablespoonfuls of Worcestershire sauce. Cook the eggs for thirty minutes as directed for "Eggs with Mushrooms." Remove the shells and cut each egg in half lengthwise. Carefully remove the yolks from the whites, throw the former into a bowl, and break them up into a fine powder with a fork. Add to the powder one-half cup of anchovy sauce and one-half cup of Worcestershire sauce, and season to taste with salt and red pepper. Mix well together and fill the whites with the mixture, round each with a slice of lemon, and serve on crisp young lettuce leaves.

Baked Eggs—Cook's. Boiled eggs hard, as already directed, drop them into cold water, and remove the shells. Arrange ten of the eggs into a shallow dish, pour on a moderate amount of water, and cook for ten minutes. Carefully remove the yolks from the whites, throw the former into a bowl, and break them up into a fine powder with a fork. Add to the powder one-half cup of anchovy sauce and one-half cup of Worcestershire sauce, and season to taste with salt and red pepper. Mix well together and fill the whites with the mixture, round each with a slice of lemon, and serve on crisp young lettuce leaves.

A FREE TREATISE

On Blood Poison Will Be Sent to Any Person Asking for It.

The medical department of the International Serum Toxin Company have prepared a complete treatise on Blood Poison, which is free for the asking. The facts in this booklet are not technical, and the arguments and statements are couched in plain, every-day English, so that any person reading the work may readily understand the whole subject. This important handbook is entirely unlike the confusing, lying and obscene literature usually printed on this most important of subjects. Every fact has been carefully edited by Dr. Sieber, and the little volume will stand for all time as a popular classic on a subject of vital interest to the human race. If you desire the fullest possible information about Blood Poison—its history, its frightful symptoms and results, and the work of the Sieber Serum in connection with its cure—all you have to do is to send a name and address to the International Serum Toxin Company, 300-305 Evening Star building, 11th and Pa. ave., Washington, D. C., asking for their new treatise, and a free copy will be sent to you by registered mail, in a plain envelope. Every person who is afflicted with Blood Poison, or who has a friend who has this terrible disease, should send today for a copy of this invaluable and comprehensive book.

Poisoned With Mercury.

We quote from a recent letter sent by a man in New Haven, Conn., to the International Serum Toxin Company, which owns and administers the new and wonderful Sieber Serum treatment at its various offices in the leading cities. This letter is on file in the company's New York office, 122-723 St. James building, and we have the writer's permission to show it to any interested person: "I went to the hospital here and began a course of treatment, which consisted of the OLD, OLD STORY of iodine of potash and physic. I began with 10 grains a day, and increased 10 grains daily until I got to a 170-grain dose, when my stomach rebelled against it. Could you blame it? "I am in rather a helpless condition at the present time, perhaps too helpless to try to take the trip to New York, which you say is absolutely necessary, and of course reasonable for you to expect. I have been sick and unable to do any business since I cannot enter into any work; besides, I have, like the young man you mention in your letter, wasted money on half a dozen so-called doctors that were unable to cure me. The worst I have done was to take a course of treatment at the hospital, where the *** Remedy Company of Chicago, who gave me a written guarantee to cure me or refund the cash. Well, I took their treatment—'hered' they called it—and it almost killed me. Then I found that the doctor who had given me the guarantee had been a fraud. "I worked and doctored elsewhere until I am sick at my stomach with the thought of MERCURY OIL POTASH, which they all give and I have taken until I am satisfied that it will not cure me. Please excuse pencil, for I cannot use a pen since I have been sick, and I will await your opinion in my case." This poor man wasted all his money and ruined his health, and Dr. Sieber was obliged to refuse his

WILD FOWLS IN MEXICO.

A Corner of America Little Known to Gunners.

From the New York Sun. There is a part of the American continent seldom visited by sportsmen, which is a hive of winter game. It offers extraordinary inducements to the amateur shooter and a wide field for the market hunter. The chances are that it will remain for years a vast natural reserve and a place from which will come the birds to replenish annually the decimated flocks that winter on the eastern coast. The territory embraced by the far-extending marshes of northeastern Mexico. It is a country of lagoons, or sluggish rivulets, scarce lower than the level of the sea, and in enormous quantities. Its ponds are in thousands. Cover is everywhere. With every advantage of climate, water and food the ducks have never been so numerous. The sportsmen are comparatively undisturbed, and the same leaders visit it year after year, taking their fresh offspring. It is known as the country of the "Coahuila" party in Nueva Leon at a distance of from 100 to 200 miles beyond the Rio Grande. The Mexicans have no game laws to speak of because they have never had them. They are not sportsmen as Gringos understand the term. Occasionally one of them takes a single speckled fowling piece, which came from Spain a century ago, or a musket which has drifted down from the states, goes out and murders a duck or two for the meat, while at the same time the limit of the national shooting.

WOMEN'S HATS IN THEATERS.

The Adornments Are Removed, but Put on Again Too Quickly.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat. When one woman pronounces sentence on another for something peculiar to the sex there is likely to be much merit in the sentence. From the wit of one of the dear things goes a detestable practice among theater goers is worthy of the careful consideration of every man, woman and child who goes to the theaters, and should present itself forcibly to the manager of every theater. Every one who indorses the rule as to removing hats in the theater," said this woman. "It has become a custom, I may say, for women to remove their hats when they enter the theater. I have observed that the rule is that they kept them on. This much has been accomplished by the persistence of the rule."

"But there is another thing which is even worse than keeping the hats on, and I am surprised that theatrical managers have not opened their eyes to it. Women mostly are the offenders, but they are not entirely alone. A few days ago I went to the production of 'The Manxman.' As you know, the denouement is always the one thing looked forward to in a drama or a story. I went to see how the tale would end, and I have observed that about the middle of the last act women begin to put on their wraps and hats, chatting to each other and making no account of their companions. I know that a woman will talk under any and all circumstances, and I suppose that that might be made by the theater managers."

"But they could as well sit quietly through the last act of a show as through the first. I have observed that the orchestra plays when the curtain falls. Only a little forethought is needed to bring about the result. My appreciation of the 'Manxman' was destroyed by women just in front of me starting to put on her hat and wraps about the middle of the act. I noticed that a number of women were doing the same thing. They seem to believe it is necessary for them to be ready to leave the theater when the curtain drops. This practice is even worse than men leaving between the acts. I suppose that David Harum was right when he said: 'The woman who removes her hat in the theater is a fool.'"

Koch's Report on Typhoid.

From the Correspondent Glasgow Herald. The medical department of the war office publishes a report by Professor Koch on the combating of typhoid. The professor remarks that sanitary reforms in the towns have done much for the prevention of the disease, while in the country it is still widespread on account of the small attention paid there to matters of health. Typhoid is, according to Professor Koch, essentially transferable. He has found that in typhoid districts children very often fall ill without the doctor or any authority being called in, so that the illness can easily be passed on to others, especially as children are so susceptible to the disease. The only means of preventing typhoid from spreading consists in the isolation of the complete isolation of the sick, and on these lines he has so successfully experimented at Treves that he was able to stamp it out completely in a group of villages in the neighborhood notorious for the frequency of its typhoid cases. Professor Koch at the conclusion of his report, suggests that a new institution for the combating of infectious diseases should be founded.

Antidote for Poison.

The only way to cure specific Blood Poison is to get directly at the blood itself. Getting at the blood through the stomach won't do. Getting at the blood through the skin won't do. Mercury, either rubbed through the skin or "taken" through the stomach, is an active mineral poison, which always harms, but never cures. The only way to get directly at the blood itself with a serum which will absolutely eradicate the poison there is through the subcutaneous injection administered only by the International Serum Toxin Company, 300-305 Evening Star building, 11th and Pa. ave., Washington, D. C. This serum seems right into the blood, which drives the poison right out of the blood. Poison cannot thrive in the human blood after this marvelous anti-toxin has once been injected.

Dr. Sieber's Discovery.

The Sieber treatment acts like magic. It first arrests the dreadful but sure progress of Blood Poison; it then grapples with it, and steadily but surely pushes it out of the system. It then purges blood into pure blood, and living death into living life. It cures, and it is the only thing that does cure.

A Free Treatise

on

BLOOD POISON

Written in plain words—fully describing the SIEBER SERUM treatment—the charges and terms of payment for the ONLY cure in the world for this hitherto incurable disease, will be sent free in a plain sealed envelope upon application to the

INTERNATIONAL SERUM TOXIN CO.,

300-305 Evening Star Bldg., 11th and Penna. Ave., Washington, D. C.

OFFICE HOURS. Daily, 9:30 to 4. Evenings, 6:30 to 7:30. Sundays, 10 to 12.

Founder of the Big Stores of Siegel Cooper Co., New York and Chicago.

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From Death to Life.

If you have Blood Poison, the risk of its cure is all assumed, we are told, by the International Serum Toxin Company. Once they accept a case for treatment they guarantee a cure, and "guarantee" in their case means guarantee. F. H. Cooper, Esq., President of this Company, is the founder of the Big Stores in Chicago and New York and a man of national commercial fame and standing. His word is as good as a bond. If you have Blood Poison in any of its stages come to 300-305 Evening Star building, 11th and Pa. ave., Washington, D. C., quickly and confidently. Delay isn't dangerous to them, but it may be fatal to you.

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